OLD BOYS WANT TO MANAGE THE TOWN

MARCELLUS M. McCLUNG

This is a good likeness of Marcellus M. McClung, prominet pioneer citizen of the husling suburb of Northview, who heads the Citizens' ticket as its nominee for mayor for the municipal election to be held January 2.

The Citizens' ticket is headed in the campaign as composing the oldest citizens of the town. Mr.. McClung and J. L. Sehon, Citizens' nominee for councilman, lived in the town when it was a gloomy jungle of brush and briars with only a few shanties.

These old comrades were great hunters in those days and achieved quite a reputation for bagging rabbits, birds, raccoons and o'possums. That was thirty-five years ago or more and the present site of Northview was then a great hunting ground. Mr. McClung and Mr. Sehon one caught a wild cat on the ridge between Northview and Glen Falls.

Things have not been moving along at Northview to suit the old fellows there and it was for that reason, it is stated, that the old boys got together and put a municipal ticket in the field. They think that they can run the town better than it has been run and they are obsessed with the idea that a majority of the taxpayers there think the same thing. This, however, will be put up to the taxpayers January 2 and then the old fellows will know whether they have been correct or mistaken in their notions.

HENRY G.

Says That He Does Not Intend to Retire from Active Business.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—Former Senator Henry Gassaway Davis of West Virginia will not retire as president of the Coal and Coke railroad, as was reported.

Mr. Davis who is in Baltimore to confer with the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio and of the Western Maryland railroads, made this plain. He declared that the articles that he would be succeeded as head of the Coal and Coke railroad by R. C. Kerens were incorrect and that he had no intention of quitting railroading at this time.

"I have just celebrated my eighty-ninth birthday," said former Senator Davis, "but I am not too old to relinquish my duties. I have never felt better in my life and am as young as some fellows who have just turned fifty."

President Davis said that business on the Coal and Coke was good at this time and that an exceptionally large tonnage was being hauled over the system.

"The road is sharing in the prosperity now in evidence in West Virginia," he declared. "My state is in splendid shape from a business standpoint and there is marked activity in the coal and other industries. This activity, too, is general. Our country seems to be in the midst of a great trade expansion, and it is my opinion that this business development will continue without interruption. To me the future seems particularly bright."

TICKET

Is Named at Stealey Height's for the Annual Town Election.

At a well atended and very enthusiastic convention Tuesday night at Stealey Heights, presided over by W. C. Burnsdle, a Citizens' Progressive municipal ticket was nominated as follows:

Charles A. Sheets for mayor, W. E. Benson for recorder and D. B. Hudkins, W. Bates, Charles M. Shinn, H. C. Bartlett and Charles Stealey for councilmen.

G. W. Fish is here from Buckhannon.

PERJURY

Out of Court Is Declared Not to Be a Violation of the Law.

PARKERSBURG, Dec. 19—E. Austin, a young business man of Grafton, has been given his freedom here by Squire W. P. Rathbone, after having been arrested on the charge of perjury, preferred by John Bailey, a prominent farmer of Kerry's run, this county.

Bailey charged that Austin had been paying attention to his daughter, against his wishes, as he believed him to be a married man. When Bailey accused Austin of being married, the latter offered to make an affidavit that he was unmarried. This he did, and Bailey then went to Grafton, where he found that the records showed that Austin was married, and he also succeeded in locating his wife and two children there. Upon his return Bailey had the perjury warrant issued.

Squire Rathbone dismissed the warrant on the advice of Prosecutor Hiteshew, on the ground that the law of the state provided no penalty for perjury except when committed on the witness stand, or in some form of a court proceeding.

UGLY CASE

At Morgantown is Re-opened by the Mother of the Dead Girl.

MORGANTOWN, Dec. 18—Mrs. Mary Hughes, of Charleroi, Pa., whose sixteen-year-old daughter, Nellie, committed suicide by drowning herself in the Monongahela river, when she was betrayed by a former West Virginia University student, who is said to be a raving maniac in the Weston asylum, arrived here today to confer with local relatives regarding the case.

The local end of the suicide is now being investigated, and the mother and daughter, it is understood, will proceed to Weston to determine whether the boy in question is the right one. The young man is a member of a prominent West Virginia family in a political way, and it is said mutters all day long the words "Why did I do it?" He left college last summer, the day the inquest over the body was held.

THE CALENDAR IS FULL AT W. V. U.

MANY ACTIVITIES MAKE THE LIFE OF THE STUDENTS A BUSY ONE.

STUDENTS ARE RELIGIOUS

The Young Men's Christian Association Is Busy With Other Forces To Make Student-Life Worth While—College Circus One of the Coming Attractions.

Morgantown, W. Va.—The largest crowd of the season gathered in Recital hall, at West Virginia University, to hear Dr. Hodges discuss "A College Education and a Young Man's Religious Faith." This was a strong, straight-to-the-point talk which was enjoyed by all who heard it. Dr. Hodges said, in part:

"There are many young people who would be here except that their parents think that the influence at the State University would undermine their religious faith. There is an idea abroad that many of the professors are antagonistic to Christianity, but this is a mistaken idea. When I was a boy in college a wave of skepticism swept over the college world. Darwinism was at its height. People were saying, if Darwin's theory is true, it will destroy religion. Even religious people made the mistake of thinking that Darwin's theory was necessarily one of faithlessness. One day somebody awakened to the fact that there really was no conflict between science and religion. What difference does it make how God created the world or how long it took Him? The great fact is, 'In the beginning, God!' No man has been able to go back of this. We are learning, more than ever to-day, that scentific facts are in harmony with religious faith. It is my firm belief that there is nothing in a college education to-day to destroy a young man's faith, but there is much in college life to set such faith on a sure foundation. Paul told the Greeks that they were 'too religious,' that is, they were too much inclined to run after every new thing. That is not the tendency to-day. The tendency is more and more towards a firm belief in God. How many infidels, atheists, or agnostics do you know? Among all the college men I have known as classmates and students I have only known one who really said that he did not believe anything.

"The greatest advance in education the last number of years has been in science. Those of you who have studied physics know that energy is always the same; none of it is ever wasted. Who started this energy? Who set the universe in motion? No man can think of the millions of stars moving at terrific speed through space, without conflict or accident, without thinking of God. The science student, of all students, should be the most devout, for all science points him to God.

"We must distinguish between a mere belief in things and a faith that works I expect to go away on the train to-night. Now, I may believe that the train is able to carry me where I want to go, but if my faith does not cause me to get on it I will not reach my destination. Now, people may stop me on my way to the train and talk to me, causing me to miss my train. There are some things which tend to keep a college strudent from working his faith—society, athletics, college politics and the like. Even his devotion to his studies may interfere. But there is no more danger of this in college than out of college.

"Jesus Christ has the brains of the world working for Him to-day. Visit the meetings of the great religious bodies and note the kind of men who are at the head. The study of God's works never led anyone away from Him. The poets and seers got their inspiration from a study of God's works. To-day we can look, not only at the great things which God has made, but with the microscope we can study the minute things, but whether great or small, they all point us to God, the place where the intellect must finally rest is 'In the beginning, God.' As Whittier says:

"'I know not were thine islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I can not drift
Beyond Thy love and care.'"

Student Hand-Book.

The Student Hand-Book, published by the Y. M. C. A., of West Virginia University, has made its appearance, and fills a need long felt in the student body. It is a neat little book, of vest-pocket size, bound in a neat leather, in the University colors. It contains almost a hundred pages, consisting of general information about the University, the rules, customs, organizations, athletics, yells and songs, and other items of interest to the students generally. It also contains the student directory, in a much more desirable form than it has hitherto been published. E. C. Smith, '15, is managing editor. The book sells for the nominal sum of fifteen cents.

College Circus.

Something novel is promised by the Young Men's Christian Association, of West Virginia University, as an attraction for the college world. They promise a circus, to take place shortly before the Christmas recess, with many splendid features, novelty acts, spectacular performances, acrobatic antics, peanuts and red lemonade; in fact, everything that makes Circus Day so dear to every schoolboy, and all other boys of every age. That there is so much local talent within the bounds of the University, running in such lines of genius, may come as a surprise to many unacquainted with the inside situation. There seems to no doubt, however, that something really big and startling is to be pulled off. The students and citizens are already much wrought up over the occurrence, and the youngsters are beginning the saving of their coppers in anticipation.

News of the Cadets.

The new cadets of the West Virginia Corps of Cadets at the University are rapidly taking on the appearance of young soldiers. The fair weather has given opportunity for outside drill nearly every day and the cadet officers and noncommissioned officers are doing their best to train the new men so that they may be placed in the companies. The new uniforms have arrived and the new cadets seem to be glad not to be conspicious by being in civilian clothing during the drill hour.

About one hundred and thirty cadets have expressed a desire to continue the informal cadet hops this year. These dances are given and paid for by the cadets and are held in the Armory. The first hop will be held November 16th.

The subject of the Military Ball has been discussed in the corps and it has been practically decided to have it on February 3d. The ball is an event which is looked forward to with pleasure by a great many students and alumni throughout the state. It has been conducted for the past five or six years in such a way that it can give no offense even to people who are not in favor of dancing. It furnishes an opportunity for students, alumni and friends of the institution to enjoy a social evening together which would not be obtained in any other way and it therefore seems advisable to continue this event.

The cadet band has given two or three outdoor concerts during the drill hours which have been greatly enjoyed.

The theoretical instruction will begin about the middle of November and continue for the rest of the first semester and the first half of the second.

The College Women's Banquet.

The College Women's Banquet given by the young women of the West Virginia University on the evening of November 2d called forth much real enthusiasm among the women students. Numerous college pennants and banners among the profusion of autumn leaves and chrysanthemums made the armory a most charming place for the banquet and added much to the college spirit of the occasion. The banquet, for which one hundred and eighty-six plates were laid, was prepared by the young women themselves, and was admirably served by twelve young men of the University. The delightful music furnished by the cadet band ceased when the toastmistress, Miss Rachel Colwall, arose and proposed a toast to the young women who had made the banquet possible. A number of witty responses were made to toasts. Among the speakers were President Hodges, Dean Susan Maxwell Moore, Miss Mabel Eleanor Stone, and Miss Mary Rutherford.

After the banquet was concluded many spirited college songs were sung; the women students became better acquainted with one another, and met socially the women of the faculty, wives of faculty members, the ministers' wives, and other college women of Morgantown, as well as quite a few of the alumnae who returned to spend the week-end at their Alma Mater.

Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Mabel Eleanor Stone of Cincinnati, Ohio, Territorial Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, and Miss Mary Rutherford, General Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay, India.

School of Music.

The School of Music of West Virginia University has arranged, in conjunction with the Swisher Theater management, for a series of three concerts by artists of more than national fame.

In past seasons these concerts were given as the Choral Society series. This year they are to be separated. The concerts arranged for are on December 5, a program by the Mason String Quartet of Charleston, W. Va. This is an organization of West Virginians that has by its excellent ensemble gained for itself a splendid reputation not only in its own state but all through the East. It plays return engagements each season wherever it goes.

On February 4, Lucy Isabella Marst and Evan Williams are engaged to give a joint recital. Mr. Williams needs no introduction to American audiences for he is probably the most famous American tenor and undoubtedly possesses the most beautiful voice of all American concert tenors. Miss Marst is a young lady who has sprung into fame through her excellent records made for the Victor Phonograph. Any one who has heard her records of the Inflammatus or the Italian Street Song from Naughty Marietta knows what to expect of her.

The third and last concert is to be a song recital by the famous Italian tenor, Alessandro Bonci. This man who stands at the head of the list of the world's great operatic and concert tenors has been engaged for March 28. Just now he is creating a furore in the City of Mexico in a season of opera. He is master of all phases of singing and is without doubt the greatest singer the University has had the opportunity to hear.

R. F. Martin, of Parkersburg, is in the city.

H. P. Wilkinson, of Wheeling, is a visitor here.

EXPLANATION OF ELECTRIC FEATS

In a Simple But Graphic Way Showing the Great Progress Made.

Whenever you ask an electrical engineer a question he seizes a pad and draws a picture. This is getting the cart before the horse. The picture is a graphic representation of an idea. You have to comprehend the idea before you can grasp the significance of the picture.

Electricity is a far more definite science than that of steam power. The public has learned from constant repetiton that about ninety per cent of the energy liberated by burning coal to run a steam engine is wasted. In an electrical machine the waste is far less and the amount of energy that is generated can be measured far more accurately.

Electric generators are machines to transform mechanical power into electrical power. In other words, they generate electric current when driven by mechanical power. They are run by steam engines, turbines, gas engines or some other form af mechanical power called "prime movers." The generator is constructed to transform the amount of mechanical power that the prime mover running it supplies. A generator run by a ten horse power engine, for instance, will transform ten horse power of energy, less a small percentage (about ten per cent) lost in the process. Electrical engineers do not usually say that a generator transforms ten horse power. Their measure of energy (or power) is the kilowatt which is equal to one and a third horse power. So they say that the generator transforms seven and a half kilowatts, which is the equivalent of ten horse power. Why should this change in nomenclature be any more confusing than to say that one inch is equal to two and a half centimeters?

Mention the action of electric current to a neophyte, and he immediately assumes a look of blank perplexity. Yet the fundamental facts about electric current are extremely simple. An electric current will not move unless it can move in a complete circuit, and get back where it came from. This is why it is safer for a man handling an electric current to work with one hand behind his back. He is then not likely to touch it in two places and thus complete a circuit through himself. Electric current may be said to have exactly the same sort of intelligence as a child playing puss-in-the-corner. The child will not leave the corner it occupies until it sees a corner free for it to go to. By likening the electric current to the piping system which leads the water to a wash basin and away from it to the sewer, it is possible to grasp this idea by noting the difference in the action of electric current and of the water. In the case of electricity, if you open the faucet the electricity will flow only if the discharge pipe is free all the way, and it has the power of finding this out instantly even if the obstruction in the discharge pipe is very far away.

In other words, an electric current acts physically like one continuous piece of material, such as a hoop or an endless chain, one part of which will not move unless the whole of it moves. You can not revolve one part of a hoop without revolving the whole hoop. You can not move one part of an endless chain without moving the whole chain. In telegraphing from New York to Chicago the action of electric current is precisely similar to what it would be if you had a long chain reaching this distance and back, and you pulled upon it intermittenly to make the dots and dashes. Only instead of pulling on the chain you break and close the electric circuit. This can be done at any point along the line, and the effect is apparent at any other place or at any number of places simultaneously. Sometimes the return part of the chain is by a second electric wire, and sometimes the return is made through the earth. When the circuit is broken at any point on the line the current stops everywhere, to start again when the break is closed. But how does the current in New York know that the circuit is broken in Chicago? This brings us to one of the really remarkable facts about electric current. It travels at the rate of 200,000 miles a second, and can, so to speak, "see ahead" this distance which is longer than any electric circuit that has ever been used. So an electric current stops in less than a second if the circuit is broken anywhere within 200,000 miles of where the current is generated.

We have said that an electric generator of ten horse power capacity run by a ten horse power engine will transfom ten horse power of mechanical energy into ten horse power, or seven and a half kilowatts, of electricity with no loss. This is true of a direct current generator but in an alternating current generator larger carrying capacity is required for the following reason: Electric power is the product of the volume of current (amperes) and the pressure at which it flows (volts) just as the energy with which water flows out of a pipe is the result of the volume of water and the pressure at which it is flowing. The product of the amperes and volts is called watts. When the product is 1,000 (100 volts x 10 amperes, or 10 volts x 100 amperes, for instance) it is called one kilowatt. In an alternating current machine the amperes and volts reverse their direction with marvelous rapidity, but not always at the same instant. The amperes may arrive at a motor which is being run by the generator slightly before the volts or pressure. In that case the amperes with no voltage behind them are idle and do not produce any power. But the generator, the motors and the transmission lines, in fact all parts of the system, have to be made large enough to carry all of the amperes, whether they are accompanied by volts and therefore produce power or not. The idea can be best expressed by a simile. Imagine a man in business on borrowed capital, who expects to make a certain percentage a year on the commodity he sells provided he sells it promptly. Supposing he can not sell it promptly he has to pay interest on the capital invested in his stock. This cuts down his net profits. The failure of the current corresponding to 12 1-2 horse power in order to transfom all the pressure (volts) to reach the motor at the same time as the volume of current (amperes) cuts down the amount of power delivered by the machine in precisely the same way as the slow sales cut down the profits of the business man. If the volts come a little bit later or earlier than the amperes so that 20 per cent of the amperes are not accompanied by volts this reduction is 20 per cent and the machine, or system, is said to have only 80 per cent factor. Therefore a generator with 80 per cent power factor would have to be big enough to transmit the power from a ten horse power engine. Twenty per cent of the 12 1-2 horse power capacity, or 2 1-2 horse power, is idle capacity. The remaining ten horse power are transformed, and the generator, by being built large enough to transmit 12 1-2 horse power, succeeds in transmitting the full output of the engine running it—ten horse power.

DIVORCE

Laws of West Virginia May Be Changed by the Next Legislature.

That the present divorce laws of West Virginia are not as strong as they should be has been the opinion of leading attorneys and others who have given the matter attention during the last few years, and there is movement on foot to rectify the conditions which now exist.

Promise has been given through the recent utterances of Judge H. H. Moss, Jr., of Parkersburg, who decried the conditions that now exist, that a bill will be introduced at the coming session of the legislature which will make conditions harder for those who desire to sever their martial bonds.

Instead of the cases being held in chambers and depositions being taken in the attoorney's offices, where an agreement is often made ,the new bill which has been talked of will provide that testimony shall be taken in open court. It is believed that publicity will have a tendency to decrease the number of applicants, and that persons who have petit reasons why they want a divorce will hesitate to go into a public court and expose themselves.

PROBABLY FATALLY HURT.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Dec. 18—The superintendent of the McDowell Coal and Coke Company, W. J. Rawson, was probably fatally injured at McDowell when a mine motor got beyond control. He is in a hospital at Welch.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Empire National Bank will be held at its banking house at Clarksburg, on Tuesday, January 14, 1913, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it.

E. B. DEISON, Cashier.

WEST END LAND COMPANY'S SECOND STEALEY ADDITION

Lots $300.00 to $500.00

Gas, water and sewerage. Lots 40x120 feet, terms $50.00 down, balance in one, two, three and four years, interest at 6 per cent.

UNION HEIGHTS

Seven room, metal roof house, porch back and front, good well, fruit trees of all kinds, house nicely finished, good chicken house on property. This house is located on the corner of Murray and Summit streets, and with it three lots which are equal to about one-half acre of ground.

PRICE $3,000

One-half down, balance in one and two years, 6 per cent interest.

BROADDUS ADDITION

One of the best lots in the Addition and on Broaddus Avenue, lot 40x120 feet with alley in the rear.

PRICE $1,500

Terms reasonable.

PARR ADDITION

Right in town, A-1 neighborhood, with all city improvements, lots facing two streets. For price and terms see us.

We have a property within three minutes' walk of the court house, house of six rooms, water and sewerage, lot 30x60 feet, frame, slate roof house, will rent for $15.00 per month.

PRICE $1,600

Terms, one-fourth down balance in one, two and three years, 6 per cent interest.

The Willison AND Dennison Co.

Real Estate Brokers

OAK HALL BLDG. CLARKSBURG, W. VA.